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24419-16-16

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24,487-13-1-905

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244081-24-904

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VERBAGE TIME accepted in transmission  
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MESSAGERS STARTED AT 10 a.m.

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A magnificent selection of solid leather goods and traveller's requisites by the best English manufacturers.

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CAIRO  
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Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water,  
Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne Cider, etc., etc.  
Water guaranteed by CHATELAIN'S FILTER (PATENTED IN FRANCE).  
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TERRABONA TEA COMPANY, LD. ... TEA.  
Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardquelle," the best mineral table water in the world.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands, etc.

18-1-905

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Trade Mark — "INVINCIBLE."

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## Centrifugal Pumping Machinery

in the world, suitable for all purposes, including

RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SEWER WORKS, GRAYING  
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These Pumps can be driven by Steam, Gas, Oil, Water, Electricity, or other power, for Lifts of from 1 ft. to 500 ft., and from 5 to 500,000 Gallons a Minute. Makers of the Max Pump.

Results Guaranteed. Over 50 Years' Practical Experience.  
All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially  
designed to meet Egyptian requirements.

London Office: 51, Cannon Street, London, E.C. Works: Hammersmith, London, W. 24419-11-12-904



### DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.  
Direction of wind: Calm.  
Force of wind: Calm.  
State of sky: Partly cloudy.  
Max. Temp. in the shade: 21.5 deg. C.  
Min. Temp. in the shade: 15.5 deg. C.  
Humidity: 71.5.  
Remarks: A mild khamsin blew yesterday and made things somewhat oppressive; calm, hazy weather prevailed throughout the night. No rain falling rapidly.

### NOTICE.

Mr P.P. Graves is the Correspondent of the Egyptian Gazette at Cairo.  
All communications for him should be addressed to Fawziyeh, Shari-el-Manakh.

## THEODORE VAFIADIS & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.**

Factory, Cairo (Egypt)

BRANCHES:

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Agents in all the principal Cities in the World.

14-4-905

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to  
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

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(Prepaid.)

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—15 words: once, P.T. 3; three times, P.T. 10; six times, P.T. 16; 10 words: once, P.T. 3; three times, P.T. 10; six times, P.T. 16. For every 10 words or under beyond 10 words: once, P.T. 3; three times, P.T. 10; six times, P.T. 16. All such advertisements must be prepaid, and in the case of long advertisements the price will be made. The advertiser is notified. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for which rates to be obtained. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if the advertiser is notified by the advertiser to whom posted.

BOARD'S INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY (THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY) contains a list of the Manufacturing, Importing, Exporting, and Shipping Firms of Great Britain; also the most important Firms of the Continent of Europe and in Egypt. Alphabetically arranged by business. Price of Book £1.10, post free.  
Price of Advertisements:—Name, address and 6 lines £1; 1 page £2; 1 page £2.10; 1 page £4; half page £2 (including Book). A copy of the Book can be seen in the Khedivial Club, also in Walker's Bay, Alexandria. All communications for Alexandria may be addressed to Mr. W. E. Walton, c/o Egyptian Gazette, and to Mr. Simmonds, c/o St. James's, Cairo, for ASARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE.—The best Guide for Hotels; and Hotel Firms under the heading "Recommended Houses." A copy is sent gratis to each First Class Hotel and to each Hotel Firm advertising in the Guide.  
24419-80-9-905

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24,169

A BISTON ARRATED WATER (guaranteed) being also in Cairo belong to Vici's & Co., Advertising Agents, 10, Cannon Street, E.C. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch.  
24,169

A GENTLEMAN desires Board and Lodging in an English family residing in a fashionable quarter in Cairo. Reply to E. W., General Post Office, Cairo.  
24424-8-5

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 AV, No. 7 211. B.W.T. Remains, 99 Rue Arsenale, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 31.  
24-12-904

BILLIARD TABLES.—French and English. Second Hand. For Sale. Apply A. & G. Montferrato, Alexandria.  
24785-30-6

BOBMAN & Co. have just received a large consignment of Messrs. Carter's flower and vegetable seeds. London prices.  
24,901-6-5

BOOKKEEPER required. Must thoroughly understand accounts and general office routine. Well up in English and with a working knowledge of the other languages spoken here. Salary £15 per month. Hours, 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. Write, stating age and experience and giving references, to Box 250, P. O., Cairo.  
24728-2-2

ENGLISH TEACHER, (male) with diploma and good certificates, wanted for a town in the interior, to give English lessons to 5 persons, at a salary of £5 per mensem. For further particulars apply to M. V., Menouf, Lower Egypt.  
24798-6-6

NURSE wanted: English-speaking preferred. Apply to Mrs. Flower, Ghiseh Zoological Gardens, Cairo.  
24823-12-3

ON demande des agents de publicité pour annoncer en anglais et en français. S'adresser à la Librairie Centrale Mme J. Barbi-er.  
24819-8-5

RACING BOAT (Ran-Tun) for sale. By Ayling. Perfect condition. Will take £15. Apply, "X," Egyptian Gazette.  
24,825-3-2

WANTED A Lady Companion for unmarried lady; must be Roman Catholic. Apply to No. 24607 Egyptian Gazette.  
24607-3-6

### CARLTON HOTEL,

Hammersmith, Hammersmith.

First Class Hotel, newly built. See brochure. Dr. Mr. Near railway station, the promenade, and the best of the city. Garden, Lawn Tennis, Billiard, etc. Moderate charges. Open all the year round.  
G. AQUILERA, Proprietor. (Late of The Cecil Hotel, London) also General Manager, Turkish Palace Hotel, Cairo.  
24490-34-11-904

### THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria and postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 2514 per annum, P.T. 118 for six months, P.T. 60 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 275 (2514s.) per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 50. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 50, every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news columns P.T. 30 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P. O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Bowland Stalling, Alexandria.  
London Office: 24, New Broad-street, E.C.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED, SALES OFFICE 11, CANNON STREET, E.C.

24-4-905

### The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1890.

Editor & Manager: R. SHILLING.

Price One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904.

### INDIAN COTTON.

The reckless gamblers who ran up the price of American cotton so high that many Lancashire manufacturers almost ceased production have proved beneficial instruments after all. Owing to their manipulations, scientific cotton cultivation has already made a successful start in many parts of our Empire, and there can be little doubt that in the course of a few years, it will be self-sufficing at reasonable prices, and so be independent of New Orleans. The Bombay Agricultural Society has even gone a step farther. India has always been a large producer of the coarsest varieties, but until now, no systematic effort was ever made to grow those finer sorts which the Lancashire mills require to maintain the high quality of their manufactured products. Apart from this, the local industry absorbed more and more of the raw material every year, while of late years Japan has been a large and regular purchaser in India. The supply consequently had a more or less intermittent character, and could never be depended on to make good any serious failure of the American crop. Recognising the favourable opening thus presented for extending and improving the cultivation of the plant in India, the Bombay Agricultural Society experimented with the introduction of American and Egyptian varieties into Sindh, where the conditions of soil and climate are almost identical with those of the Nile Valley. It was a risky venture, as previous attempts of a kindred character had more or less failed. But in the present instance, the success is so complete in every respect that Sindh bids fair to take rank as one of the greatest cotton-growing countries in the world. The sandy and largely barren areas of the province could never have reached that destiny had not the Indian Government conferred upon it the inestimable boon of perennial irrigation with overflow water from the highly fertilising Indus.



## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

## INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY.

## DANGER OF WAR.

## REMOVED.

## FLEET TO REMAIN AT VIGO.

St. Petersburg, October 28.

The Russians take Admiral Rodjstvensky's report about the torpedo-boats perfectly seriously. There are indications that the facts of the case may probably be referred to some international court of enquiry. (Reuter.)

LONDON, October 28.

The Times intimates that Great Britain will be agreeable to the above on condition that a previous pledge be given to the effect that those convicted will be adequately punished.

The First Division of the Home Fleet left the Firth of Forth this morning, and is expected to reach Portland to-morrow. All officers were recalled to the fleet last night. (Reuter.)

GIBRALTAR, October 28.

The British squadron has left. It travelled westwards. H.M.S. cruiser *Hermes* has sailed for Vigo. (Reuter.)

LONDON, October 28.

A Swedish steamer and a German trawler, which have reached different ports, state that they were persistently fired upon by the Russian Fleet on the night of the 21st inst. (R.)

LONDON, October 28.

It is understood that the Cabinet has agreed to an enquiry, which will probably take place at Vigo. The danger of war is thus removed.

Russia has undertaken that, pending the enquiry, the Baltic fleet shall remain at Vigo. (Reuter.)

LONDON, October 28.

The Anglo-Russian conflict has been virtually settled by the acceptance of an enquiry which the two governments will make at Vigo, the Russian squadron remaining there in the meanwhile. (Havas.)

## SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

## "PEACE WITH HONOUR."

LONDON, October 28.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Southampton, stated that the matter had been referred to an international enquiry court. He said that events have happened which have stirred to the depths the feelings of all Englishmen and all English-speaking nations of the world, in fact, he thought he might say of all civilised Europe; but, as far as he was able to see, war would be avoided without dishonour to us. Two stories had been put before them with the result that the matter would be referred to impartial international enquiry, thought it is impossible to doubt which of the two versions is true. The Russian representatives would participate, and both sides would abide by the decision of the tribunal, which would consider all questions at issue.

Mr. Balfour further said that Russia had promised to make an enquiry, and had ordered the detention at Vigo of that part of the Baltic Fleet which was concerned in the attack. Officers held responsible would not proceed to the Far East but would be tried and adequately punished. Russia was giving orders which would prevent a recurrence of a similar incident. (Reuter.)

## THE WAR.

## STORMING OF PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, October 28.

After desperate attacks on the 26th and 27th inst., the Japanese at Port Arthur stormed the forts of Erlung-shan and Sung-chow-chan. (Reuter.)

St. Petersburg, October 28.

General Gripenberg will start for Kharbin on the 29th November. (Reuter.)

St. Petersburg, October 28.

The Tsar has ordered the Volunteer vessels *Smolensk* and *Petersburg* to be commissioned as cruisers in the active fleet, and to be re-christened *Rion* and *Dnieper* respectively. (R.)

## FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, October 28.

The Chamber of Deputies discussed an interpellation on the secret accusations in the Army. The Chamber adopted by 294 votes against 263 the Manjan motion, censuring the facts if they are exact and convinced that the Government will give the necessary sanctions. (Havas.)

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE QUARANTINE BOARD will meet on Tuesday next.

THE MENA-HOUSE CHAPLAINCY will this season be taken by the Rev. Montague Stanhope Newland, late of Witney.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Ramleh and Moharrem Bey districts on the 2nd proxo. will be poisoned by the police.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG.—Two servants have been bitten by a mad dog at Ghazirah and are now under treatment at the Anti-Rabic Institution.

SUICIDE.—A Cairo Dutchman has committed suicide by throwing himself into the Nile. His body was recovered by the police and sent to the Government Hospital.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Municipality cart ran over and broke the left leg of a native woman yesterday in the Labbane quarter. The woman was carried to the Government Hospital.

A POLICEMAN'S "LOT."—A "shawish" in the Abdeen police district of Cairo was the fortunate winner of the "gros lot" of 30,000 Napoleons in the last drawing of the Ottoman Railway Lottery.

A MAIL FOR EUROPE, via Port Said and Brindisi, will be made up at the General Post Office, Alexandria, and despatched at 3 p.m. on Sunday. Our weekly postlist table will be published on Monday.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 26th inst. 11 vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 8 were British, 1 German, 1 French, and 1 Italian. The transit and passenger dues for the day amounted to 327,459.80 frs. The total transit and passenger dues collected from the 1st to that date on 330 vessels, amounted to 8,655,578.61 frs.

COAL IMPORTS.—The imports of coal into Alexandria from the 1st January to the 27th instant amounted to 875,401 tons, as compared with 822,557 tons during the corresponding period last year. Of this total, Newcastle sent 180,593 tons, the Welsh coal districts 507,992 tons, the Scotch districts 93,793 tons, and Yorkshire 51,788 tons, while the imports of other qualities came to 41,235 tons.

## THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive left Ras-el-Tin Palace yesterday afternoon for Montazah.

His Highness has been pleased to appoint Aly Bey Chahin as his second Master of Ceremonies.

## SUDAN COURTS.

Sheikh Mustapha Sultan Mufty, of the Sharkeh Province (says the *Watan*), has been appointed Inspector-General of the Courts of Justice in the Sudan.

## A NEW FINANCE MINISTRY.

We hear on good authority that the building of a new Ministry of Finance is under discussion. The new buildings will probably be in the Kas-el-Nil quarter, but nothing has as yet been decided.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

A case of plague was reported at Alexandria yesterday and another one to-day at Damietta.

## QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Port Said and Damietta has been suppressed.

## JUDGE HILLS' DAUGHTER-IN-LAW KILLED.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CHELSKA.

We regret to have to record the sad death last week of Mrs. Hills, daughter-in-law of Judge Hills, late of the Mixed Appeal Court. Mrs. Hills was the daughter of Mr. Justice Phillimore and was married to Mr. Eustace Hills (third son of Judge Hills), who is a very promising young man at the Bar. Mr. Eustace Hills was expected at his home at Chelsea from the country at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday week. His young wife got up to welcome him home. She found that burglars had been in the dining-room and had taken objects of little value. However, it was decided to inform the police. She undertook to take her husband's note to the police on her bicycle, while he took his bath and dressed for breakfast. As she turned into Chelsea High-road her bicycle skidded and she was thrown under an omnibus. She was at once removed to St. George's Hospital, but was found to be dead. The wheels of the omnibus passed over her neck.

No one for the moment thought of warning the family. A stranger picked up the bicycle, which had on it the address. He took it to Cheyne-gardens, warning the servant to break the news gently. The husband, however, was in the hall and heard the sad intelligence conveyed by the stranger.

Mrs. Hills left two children.

## HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, RAMLEH.

Private Hotel, situated in the best part of Ramleh, close to the Suez Canal (Station after S. Station). Magnificent sea view. Rooms on ground, 1st floor, 2nd floor, 3rd floor, 4th floor, 5th floor, 6th floor, 7th floor, 8th floor, 9th floor, 10th floor, 11th floor, 12th floor, 13th floor, 14th floor, 15th floor, 16th floor, 17th floor, 18th floor, 19th floor, 20th floor, 21st floor, 22nd floor, 23rd floor, 24th floor, 25th floor, 26th floor, 27th floor, 28th floor, 29th floor, 30th floor, 31st floor, 32nd floor, 33rd floor, 34th floor, 35th floor, 36th floor, 37th floor, 38th floor, 39th floor, 40th floor, 41st floor, 42nd floor, 43rd floor, 44th floor, 45th floor, 46th floor, 47th floor, 48th floor, 49th floor, 50th floor, 51st floor, 52nd floor, 53rd floor, 54th floor, 55th floor, 56th floor, 57th floor, 58th floor, 59th floor, 60th floor, 61st floor, 62nd floor, 63rd floor, 64th floor, 65th floor, 66th floor, 67th floor, 68th floor, 69th floor, 70th floor, 71st floor, 72nd floor, 73rd floor, 74th floor, 75th floor, 76th floor, 77th floor, 78th floor, 79th floor, 80th floor, 81st floor, 82nd floor, 83rd 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## BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

The October number of the *Quarterly Review* has a lengthy article upon "British Rule in Egypt," elaborating the many benefits conferred upon this country by our more than score of years of administration. Commencing with a summary of the political vicissitudes of the country from the time of the Napoleonic invasion at the close of the eighteenth century, the author, in bringing down the narrative to the date of the new *entente cordiale* with France, dwells, and correctly so, upon the convention offered by Great Britain to the Sultan and the Powers in May 1887 by which we agreed to withdraw the British Army of Occupation within 3 years, and so terminate the British control over the Egyptian Army within a further period of 2 years, an agreement supported by Germany, Austria, and Italy, but opposed and finally refused at the instigation of France and Russia.

A large portion of the article is devoted to the necessity for irrigation, and the immense benefit already obtained by Egypt from the great public works of that character designed and carried out by British engineers. Full explanation is also afforded of the further projects advocated by Lord Cromer in this year's report, the financial benefits that are certain to accrue being tersely set forth.

The present position of the railways in Egypt is considered and the completion of the Saikin-Berber line prophesied for 1906; but little is suggested as to further extensions which to anyone fully acquainted with the country are certain to be as successful, from a pecuniary point of view, as additional railways and canals. If Egypt is to occupy the high position she is justified in aspiring to in the comity of nations it can only be achieved by exploiting and occupying the Cyrenaic Northern Coast of Africa, cultivating its once-fertile soil, restoring its rainfall by arboriculture, and constructing a new Alexandria therein to be connected some day by a fast line of steamers with Genoa and the Suez Canal. This future utilitarian revival of this tract of territory requires railway communication with Alexandria and the Egyptian network of lines, and would be an investment both financially and politically sound.

The same may be said of a line from Suez to Mecca, which would have the benefit of the vast pilgrim traffic, a source of revenue that has proved so beneficial to some Indian lines. This railway would join on to the new route being constructed by the Sultan from Damascus to Mecca and Medina, and be an important link uniting the great Mussulman races of Turkey with the Nile Valley.

Whilst the many striking improvements and public works constructed in Egypt during the last quarter of a century are all, and very properly, lauded, the crying need for many less noticeable but not less required works is but little alluded to. Perhaps, however, for consumption at home, and quotation by Continental publicists, it is better that the

account of our work should be solely laudatory.

The crying need for additional prisons and reformatories, hospitals and dispensaries, asylums for lunatics and the feeble-minded, is not touched upon. The cattle plague naturally is not mentioned, and the high cost of salt, being possibly a cause of the rapid extension of its ravages, is therefore unsuggested. The fact that in five years the imports of gold have exceeded exports by 12 millions, and that this vast sum, owing to the Mohammedan theological objection to placing money out at interest, has practically disappeared among the secret hoardings of the people, is duly set forth. The review may be fully explained by saying it displays admirably the official British view of affairs here. Not that it is intended by this comment to indicate that this kind of survey is incorrect. But such a platform necessarily omits many items that long residents here and the more intelligent natives have frequently in their consideration, and which we hope, now that political peace and perennial plenty are practically assured to Egypt, will also have attention and be carried out.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

## EGYPT'S RUINS IN DANGER.

A correspondent, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says:—One result of this increase in the irrigation area is to be dreaded, and that is the effect it will have on the ruins and temples of Upper Egypt and the Pyramids of Ghizeh. These monuments are not built of very solid stone, and they have only succeeded in weathering 3,000 odd years, because of the dry atmosphere to which they have been exposed. Now for a short period of every year the overflow of the Nile comes almost up to their base. This, of course, eats away the foundations, through the filtration, and causes the stones to crumble, and in course of time (it is to be feared very shortly), these silent watchers of centuries will subside. The ruins at Philæ also give cause for anxiety, as they are now submerged for a great part of the year. The soil of Egypt being sandy, filtration is very speedy, and so a high Nile makes itself felt for a very great distance inland. The Assouan Dam and the Wady Rayan Reservoir are, without a doubt, marvels of the age, and the greatest enterprises that engineering genius ever conceived! They will enrich Egypt beyond all calculation, but, alas, it will be but another proof of the truism, "One man's loss is another man's gain," for, where the agriculturalist and merchant will gain by the increase of cultivatable land, the antiquarian and Egyptologist will lose by the inevitable damage to the ancient ruins which must arise through the tremendous evaporation consequent on the enlargement of the irrigation area.

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## EGYPTOLOGICAL NOTES.

## A DISCOVERY AT SINAI.

M. Raymond Weil has communicated to the Academy des Inscriptions another inscription of Seneferu discovered at Sinai, this time by Herr Borchardt. Like its predecessors, it comes from the Wady Magharah, although not from among the inscriptions of the Memphite dynasties, but from a spot close, according to M. Weil, to the rock-carvings of Mersekha or Semerkhet, whom Prof. Petrie would assign to the First, and of Zoser, whom he makes one of his famous O dynasty. Like Semerkhet's well-known Sinai tablet, it shows, in one scene, the king striking a kneeling Asiatic with a club, and in the other two figures of the monarch *passant*, and wearing in the one case the white, and in the other the red crown. Only the hawk-name Neb-maat (Lord of Truth) of Seneferu is given, which bears out the contention of most Egyptologists that this was the correct usage in Thinite times, from which the monument was probably copied from a kind of Warlour Street motive. As for dating, if it indicates anything at all, it is that both Semerkhet and Zoser were a good deal nearer to the time of Seneferu than some would be willing to allow.

## M. MASPERO AND M. AMELINEAU.

This is the time of year when M. Maspero apparently works off his arrears of Egyptological books, and the *Revue Critique* has lately been full of notices from his able pen. He is most courteous to Dr. Sethe, Dr. Erman, and the rest of the Berlin school, even Dr. Steindorff's new edition of the "Koptische Grammatik" failing to stir his wrath, though it does call forth a refutation. To the late Dr. Piehl, in a notice that appeared only a few days before the announcement of the Swedish professor's regretted death, he is more sympathetic, but he administers to him a rebuke on the "vivacity" with which the list named generally treated his opponents, and quotes with approval a remark of De Rouge's that one should always criticize in such a way that the reviewed can, if he choose, remain the friend of the reviewer. Coming from such a source, the reprimand is almost an official one; but in the very next number, although reproaching Prof. Petrie for speaking of M. Amelineau's doings at Abydos "d'une rudesse parfois inutile," M. Maspero himself says that "Thomme (i.e., M. Amelineau) s'est montré souvent maladroit et suspect." Can the Director of the Service des Antiquités wish to emphasize the fact that his compatriot is not his friend?

## OXYRYNCHUS PAPYRI.

Among the papyri from Oxyrynchus in the Fayoum published by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt is an "Elegiac Fragment" written in good uncial character of about the second century A.D., the sense of which has been admirably restored by the great French savant M. Henri Weil. The poet is praising the happiness of humanity in primitive times when living in a state of nature previous to any serious compe-

tition for existence, when man was in a pastoral stage and agriculture almost unnecessary. It is probably the effort of some Cynic poet of Alexandria who repeats the doctrines of Antisthenes and Diogenes. M. Weil's rendering is freely translated as follows:—"When mortals exchanged an easy life for one of labor's durand they were about as sensible as was Glaukos the Lycian when he eagerly, the thoughtless one, accepted a suit of armour worth 9 oxen in exchange for one valued at 100."

"Before time they forged not a pickaxe or massive hatchet nor hoe with two sharp teeth in order to work, like a quarryman who pierces the mountain, to turn over the flinty earth. They cast not the grain into the furrow. They labored not with oxen the fallow land gift of the Nile, stream of mysterious sources. Without work they possessed the oaks produced by the soil and the acorns mankind's most primitive food." These traditions of the simplicity of primeval humanity have been expressed by other poets such as Hesiod and appear to have been widespread in the Arjan race.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

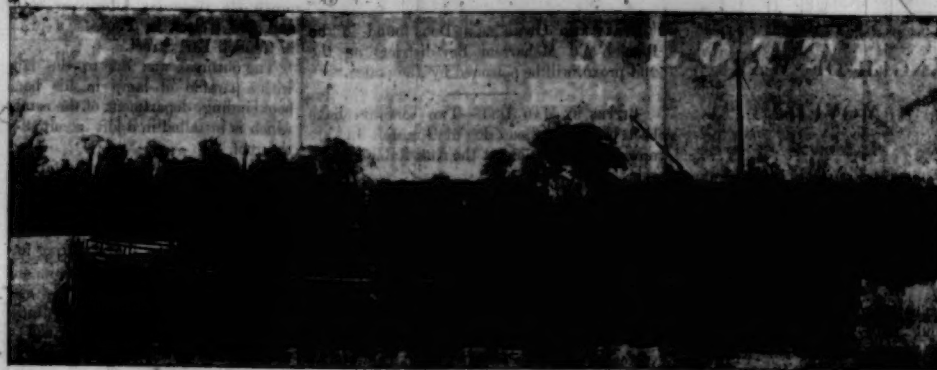
## EGYPTIAN "GRAVE" BOOKS.

Dr. Wallis Budge is about to publish in popular form translations of the "Book of the Gates," the "Book of Breathings," the "Book of Ani Duat," and other of the smaller Egyptian "grave" books, most of the papyri used coming from the British Museum.

## EXCAVATIONS AT THEBES.

Mr. H. R. Hall will excavate this season at Deir-el-Bahari, where Mr. Ayton, formerly a pupil of Prof. Petrie's, will, with him, assist Dr. Naville in the excavations.

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## SPARKS FROM A JAPANESE CAMP FIRE.

BY NORMAN CULLEN.

The official report from the Russian staff headquarters at Mukden suggests that the Muscovite losses might Harbin worse.

A passing admirer of the Russians warns us that the Russian bear is a hugely creature, and that these rear movements have been part of a cunning scheme. All bears must rear before they hug. The recovery of the "passing admirer" is doubtful.

Admiral Togo regretted he could throw no light on the series of violent explosions proceeding from Port Arthur, as his information was based only on reports.

The strenuous defence of Port Arthur by its Commander justifies the rumour that he in ends *Stowed* his life dearly.

The Ruler of all the Russias is said to have remarked, on hearing news of a recent Japanese surprise attack, "that it was magnificent, but it was Czarsly war."

A Russian papa states that the holy Russian Eagle will descend upon the Japanese about Christmas and tear them finally to pieces. An enquirer asks if it would be safe to call this the visit of *Sainted Claws*.

It was reported that General Kuropatkin has been too busy to visit the northern districts of Korea, and was quite ignorant of the country round An-ju, Wi-ju, and Chong-ju. But this may be due to the natural antipathy of all Russians towards Ju-s.

War correspondents, bound hand and foot and chafing under a censored silence, are thinking of using their leisure in a Shakespearean parody to be entitled, "Corea-lame-us."

The Russian Government is postponing the disbursement of over £40,000 for the purchase of an Embassy building at Washington. It is rumoured that the real estate agents there are sending a strongly worded protest to the Japanese authorities for their part in this matter.

In a recent war article, the correspondent incidentally referred to Confucius, the great Chief of Police. This is surely Confucian worse confounded.

A recently married Russian officer, of noble family, has been recalled to St. Petersburg. This, in view of the Tibetan question, is not however to be ascribed to the fact that he is a young husband.

An American lady doctor recently delivered an address:—"Why I came to Japan." This, it is hoped, will be followed by an interesting lecture by General Kuropatkin to be entitled:—"Why I am not coming to Tokio."

Russia, says one unkind critic, resembles Dickens' character Mr. Eccles, who "had no healthy pride" as he took a coral necklace from a child.

Japanese victories differ from Russian retreats in one interesting detail: the former have been distinguished by force of arms; the latter by force of legs.

An engineer, writing on the war and the Russian military machine, thinks the present G. O. C. is proving a most unsatisfactory c. o. g.

In one engagement it was reported that the Russian left wing was enveloped by the Japanese and fought to a standstill. This seems obvious. Being enveloped, they became stationary.

The American gentleman who propounds the query "How old is Ann" might go to Tai-an, the Chinese Empress Dowager, for the solution.

A hint to diplomats. The *Quarta*, a German ship chartered by a Japanese shipper, stranded lately off Southern Japan. This makes clear the impolicy of asking for *Quarta*.

General Mitchenko, on being asked why nothing was heard of the Japanese being made prisoners, replied simply, "We have arms, not ropes," while the comparative fewness of Russian prisoners may no doubt be explained by the helpful possession of legs.

## THE CHARACTER OF CLEOPATRA.

Whitewashing comes to every historical character in time, and M. Bouché-Leclercq, in his magnificent "Histoire des Lagides," seems inclined to apply that process to the beautiful and unfortunate Alexandrian, Cleopatra. He has an easy task when he shows that Garibaldi and other German writers have gone too far in adorning her adversary Augustus with all the virtues at her expense. Why they should have done so is difficult to say, because, although the countrymen of the Man of Blood and Iron might naturally be expected to see beauties in absolute rule not perceptible by the rest of the world, "the Serpent of Old Nile" was both by temperament and in fact a good deal more absolutist than any Hohenzollern of them all. Yet it would be impossible for even the most uncharitable of professors to withhold his admiration from the manner of the great queen's death, "well done and fitting for a princess. Descended of so many royal kings," and M. Bouché-Leclercq points out justly that her faults were such as were to be expected from her bringing up. Peace be with her!

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play, to set, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

## REDUCTION OF GARRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—In reply to the letter of "A Humble Imperialist" which appeared in your issue of the 24th inst., I would beg leave to point out that my remarks were exclusively confined to the reduction of the British Garrison in Egypt. I did not suggest that that reduction had been decided upon with reference solely or mainly to financial considerations, but what I intended to convey was that, granted the withdrawal of 1,800 troops was unobjectionable, it would be a waste of Egyptian money to keep them here. Your correspondent, however, has introduced into this controversy an entirely new element, and it is upon this new element that the whole of his contention hinges. Persisting in the analogy drawn from India, he maintains that the defence of Egypt is intimately bound up with that of the Sudan and should not be considered apart. Happily, he does not predict that the danger to be guarded against is pressing or imminent. These are his words:—"The Egyptian army in the Sudan with a sufficient backbone of British soldiers is strong enough to master the Sudan martial tribes if they rebel." It is not denied, then, that the Egyptian army and the British troops now in the Sudan are amply adequate, for its present security and protection. But the argument of "A Humble Imperialist," if I rightly understand it, amounts to this:—"The Sudan is a country liable to periodical famine; a famine may engender discontent, which may culminate in rebellion, and, for want of the 1,800 troops about to be withdrawn, the European Powers may invite Turkey to suppress the rebellion by an armed intervention. Such fears, in my humble judgment, are extravagantly chimerical. Practical and responsible statesmen, unlike armchair politicians, concern themselves with probable eventualities and do not trouble about possibilities so remote as those which your correspondent contemplates. With the carrying out of the vast schemes of irrigation now upon the point of being commenced, with the impetus that is being given to agriculture, and with the opening of the country by increased facilities for transport, the chances of famine in the Sudan must every year sensibly diminish. It should also be borne in mind that the population of the Sudan at the present time amounts to less than two millions of inhabitants; and unless immigration takes place upon an extensive scale the numbers in the near future will not probably increase with any great rapidity. Surely, then, with Egyptian finances already so flourishing, and, according to all sober calculation, likely to continue to expand, the contingency of famine in the Sudan can, by the exercise of the most ordinary prudence and foresight on the part of the British authorities, be easily provided against. Does your correspondent question their ability to fulfil that task? Ah, but there is Somaliland, which I had almost forgotten! I do not "for one moment imagine that the Arabs of the Sudan are ignorant of what the Arabs of the Aden hinterland and Somaliland are doing," and any doubts I may have previously entertained would be set at rest by "A Humble Imperialist's" reminder. I think, however, we may assuage our fears upon that score, at all events as far as the troubles in Somaliland may reflect themselves in other quarters with which we are more immediately concerned. Lord Cromer, in his despatch to the Marquess of Lansdowne dated so recently as the 26th February, 1904, quotes a passage from the report of Sir Rudolph von Slatin, Inspector-General of the Sudan, in which he states that "events in Somaliland have not had any effect whatever on the tranquillity of the Sudan, or of the attitude of the inhabitants towards the Government," to which Lord Cromer adds, in a footnote, "I am able to confirm what Sir Rudolph von Slatin says on this subject. So far as I have been able to judge, recent events in Somaliland have awakened singularly little interest either in Egypt or the Sudan."

May I be permitted to add, without offence, that whilst no one would call in question the sincerity of your correspondent's motives, some of us may regret that the patriotism of "A Humble Imperialist" does not inspire him with greater confidence in those who are steering the British Ship of State.

I am, &amp;c.,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.  
Cairo, October 25.

## MOTORING IN EGYPT.

With reference to an account of M. Trehaki's recent motor trip from Cairo to Suva supplied by the Alexandria correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and reproduced in the *Morning Post*, a correspondent writes to the latter journal:—"Your correspondent is to be commended for drawing the attention of tourists to an expedition which enables them to enjoy the sublime scenery of the desert without the attendant tortures of camel-riding. But to a local resident well acquainted with the whole route the details supplied by M. Trehaki smack strongly of those 'travellers' tales from time immemorial associated with the East. The Egyptian desert is one of the few regions of the globe where 'tempus edax rerum' holds but feeble sway. Waghorn's famous mail-road, in spite of M. Trehaki's travelling, 'compass in hand,' is therefore in excellent condition, and for a considerable distance not far short of a first-rate high-road, frequently traversed through the whole or part of its length by local motorists, including his Highness the Khedive. The giant lizards and gazelles, too, excite envy in the hearts of those travellers who would fain see near Cairo a fauna more distinctive than the Bedouin's domestic camel and goat."

## ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, October 21.

The cavalry barracks at Weedon, Northampton, has been selected as the overflow station for the 20th Hussars when that smart regiment returns home to Brighton from Cairo. Weedon Barracks is presently occupied by No. 3 Depot R.F.A.

The War Office has called for the names of officers of the 1st Royal Berks Regiment, at Dublin, who are desirous of being considered for the appointment of adjutant of the 3rd Battalion at Reading, now vacant by the promotion of Major W. Clegg.

Brigadier-General Groves, commanding at Freetown, Sierra Leone, is named as one of those likely to get promotion to major-general at an early date. Unless so promoted within the next eighteen months he will have to retire under the age rules. The gallant brigadier is well known in Egypt, where he commanded the 20th Hussars during their first visit to that country and the Sudan.

The silver medal with gratuity for long service and good conduct has been granted to the following non-commissioned officers of regiments represented in Egypt:—20th Hussars, Quarter-master Sergeant S. Marshall, Saddler Sergeant J. Saunders, and Bandman S. Burgess and F. Newell; Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Colour-Sergeant C. E. Robinson; Royal Berkshire Regiment, Colour-Sergeant H. Reynolds; Rifle Brigade, Colour-Sergeant G. Hodder and R. Wignall, Sergeant W. Bailey, Privates A. Collins, A. Atoney, and W. Mossey.

Details have just been received of what might have been an awful disaster on board H.M.S. *Venerable*, flagship of Rear-Admiral R. N. Custance, C.V.O., C.M.G., whilst long-range firing off Argoset recently. Along with other ships of the Mediterranean Fleet she was target firing when, as the breach of No. 3 gun was opened after a discharge, a "back flash" occurred and enveloped the charge which a gunner was about to place in it. Had this caught fire in all probability it would have reached the open magazine, with appalling results.

Yesterday, Sir John A. Fisher, K.C.B., returned from Portsmouth to Whitehall as First Sea Lord. If rumour can be trusted, "Jacky Fisher" will make things hum at the Admiralty, certain sections of which want stirring up. If prodding up is to be done "Jacky" is the very man to do it. He is the best tactician in the world, the best organiser, and the most eloquently silent man in existence. Certain old fogies in Whitehall are said, like Ireland, to block the way towards reforms on which Sir John has set his heart. That being so, the reforms will be carried. Under his regime the Mediterranean Fleet will not suffer, and we may hear of a better squadron east of Suez, where it is much needed.

The "destroyers" *Itchen* and *Quail* will be commissioned at Devonport on the 26th inst. for service with the Mediterranean Fleet, and on the 8th prox. the *Foyle*, *Angler*, *Lively*, and *Sprightly* will commission for the same destination. The *Angler*, *Quail*, *Lively*, and *Sprightly* are 30-knot boats carrying 60 men each, and the *Itchen* and *Foyle* are representatives of the new "River" class, which are manned by 70 men each, have the large coal capacity of 132 tons, but the slower speed of 25 knots. The armament of all is the same—12 one pounder quick-firing gun, five 6-pounder quick-firers, and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The advantages claimed for the 25-knotters are their greater stability and rigidity against their slower speed. The strong currents in certain parts of the Mediterranean have a straining effect on destroyers. The *Quail*, *Sprightly*, and *Lively* will go into the reserve at Valetta on arrival.

Mrs. Lindsay, wife of a veteran sergeant-major, who has just died at Nailsea, Somerset, had a remarkable career. For fifty-nine years she followed her husband's fortunes in camp and field, undeterred by hardships and dangers. As far back as the forties she was in the Punjab during the first Sikh War, and later she passed through all the horrors of the Indian Mutiny. Sometimes on a baggage wagon or in an ammunition cart, wherever the 33rd Foot went, Mrs. Lindsay accompanied them.

In the Kitchen

**Lemco**  
means  
less  
expense  
and  
finer fare.

(The genuine Liebig Company's Extract.)

Keeps any time  
in any climate.

## ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

DEPARTURE COUNTERMANDED.

The departure of the 56th Battery R.F.A. has been countermanded.

MR. GEO. B. ALDERSON AND MR. CARNEGIE.

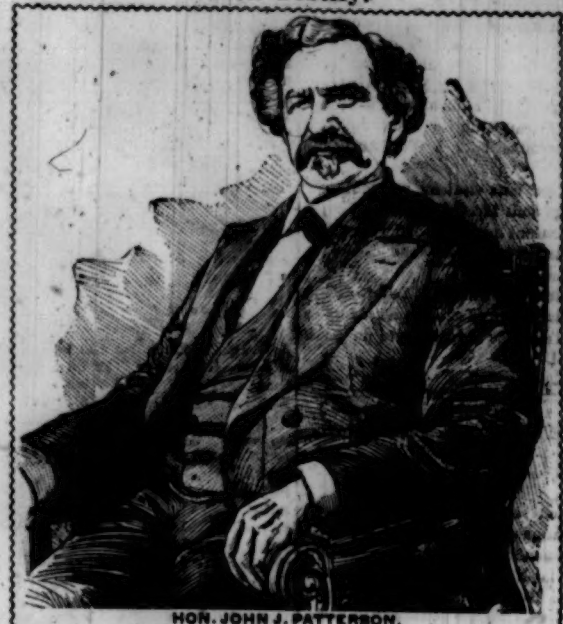
A Cairo correspondent writes:—"One of the most interesting things that have ever appeared in the columns of the *Egyptian Gazette* was the recent publication of the important correspondence which passed between Lord Cromer and Mr. Geo. B. Alderson. It will be remembered that the 'People's Man' of Alexandria asked his lordship for Mr. Carnegie's address (though Skybo Castle, N.B., is known to most) with a view to, I presume, getting that millionaire to make a contribution towards building houses for that large section of the Alexandrian public who want to pay less or no rent. I was reminded of Mr. Alderson's letter on reading the following in an American paper. I have no doubt the parallel will be of interest to your readers. It runs as follows:—  
"A village church in Massachusetts had received a pipe organ as a gift from Andrew Carnegie. The instrument was installed and pronounced very finely. Some months later Mr. Carnegie was urged to make a contribution to the waterworks system of this village. The millionaire was nettled that he should be asked to contribute to a municipal necessity, and in a letter informed the committee that it was to their moral and physical welfare that they should look after their water improvements themselves. The committee's reply to this letter contained the following: 'Our waterworks is satisfactory for ordinary purposes. The pressure, however, is not strong enough to pump the new pipe organ, and we thought you'd like to assist us in purchasing an additional boiler.'"

## BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY OF EGYPT, LIMITED (INCORPORATED).

Registered October 12. Capital, £20,000 in £1 shares. Object, to carry on the business of engineers, ironfounders, manufacturers of agricultural implements and other machinery, tool makers, brassfounders, metal workers, water-tube steam boiler makers, wheelwrights, machinists, ironmasters, steel makers, iron and steel converters, smiths, woodworkers, builders, painters, metalurgists, gas makers, colliery proprietors, &c. No initial public issue. The signatories are to appoint the first directors. Each holder of 1,000 shares may nominate one director. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 81 Cannon-street, London, E.C.

## UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.



HON. JOHN J. PATTERSON.

Hon. John J. Patterson, Ex-United States Senator from South Carolina, in a letter from 17-4 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"As quite a number of my friends have and are using *Peruna* as a catarrh cure with beneficial results, I feel that I can safely recommend it to those suffering from that disorder."—J. J. Patterson.

Commodore Nicholson of the U. S. Navy.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy in a letter from 107 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., says:

"Four *Peruna* has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

U. S. Minister to Guatemala.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, and ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D.C., writes:

"For special directions everyone should read 'The Ills of Life,' a copy of which surrounds each bottle. *Peruna* is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,  
Cairo and Alexandria.

# MAPLE & CO

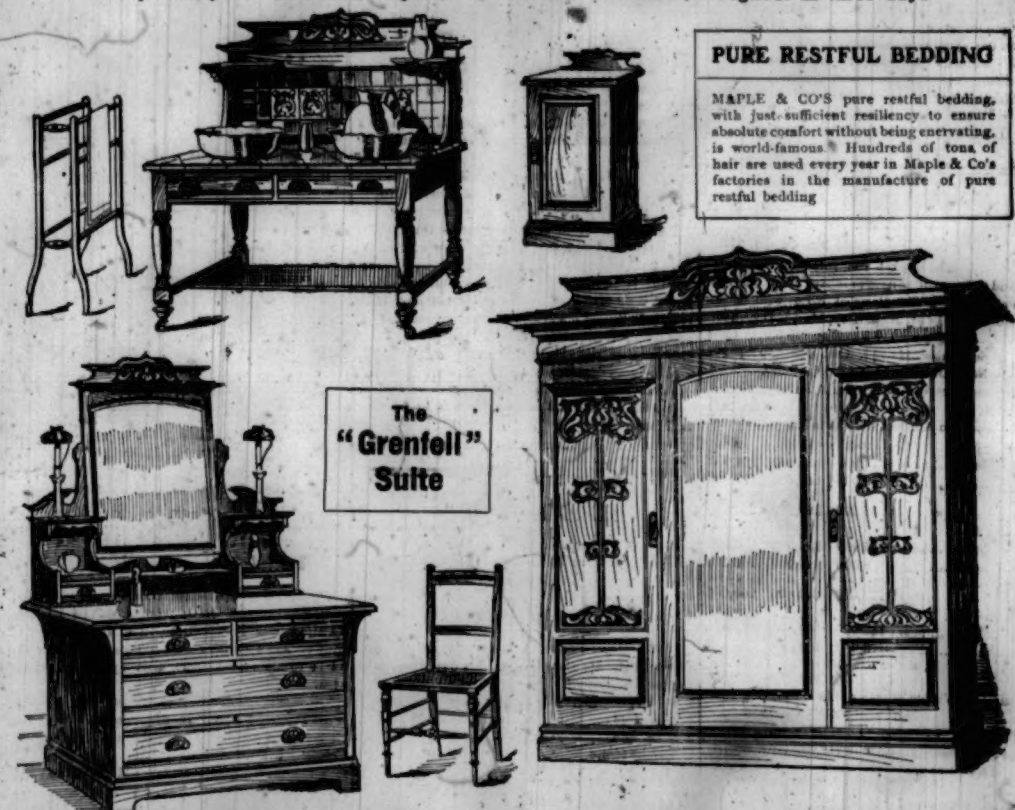
## TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND

Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment

IN THE WORLD

HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS' WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c.

always ready for immediate shipment A house furnished throughout in three days



## PURE RESTFUL BEDDING

MAPLE & CO'S pure restful bedding, with just sufficient resiliency to ensure absolute comfort without being enervating, is world-famous. Hundreds of tons of hair are used every year in Maple & Co's factories in the manufacture of pure restful bedding.

The  
"Grenfell"  
Suite

Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6ft wardrobe made portable, for convenient handling, with carved panels and pediment, and large bevelled robing mirror in centre panel; 4ft wide dressing chest with two long and two short drawers, jewel drawers, and shaped top bevelled mirror affixed; 4ft wide washstand with coloured marble top, and artistically tiled back; pedestal cupboard, towel stand, three chairs.

Price, including packing and F.O.B. in London, in polished Hazelwood, £29 10s 0d; in Walnut, £31 10s 0d; or in Fumed Oak, £23 10s 0d.

## "ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samenhud, Rosetta, Minsh, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of materials, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.

MAPLE &amp; CO

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON



## CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL SOMMAIRE MIXTE  
D'ALEXANDRIE.

## LES AGISSEMENTS D'UN BOAB

C'est par une erreur bien involontaire que nous avons mentionné dans notre chronique judiciaire de lundi dernier que dans le procès intenté par Mr. Pierre Gilly au propriétaire de l'immeuble qu'il occupe le Tribunal avait autorisé le défendeur à prouver certains faits à l'encontre de Mr. Gilly.

Comme ces faits visaient une tentative de chantage dont Mr. Gilly avait été l'objet dans le courant de l'été dernier et qu'en outre ils étaient étrangers aux débats, le Tribunal les a écartés.

Par contre il a pleinement fait droit à la demande de preuve offerte par Mr. Gilly et qui visait l'habitude inconvenante du boab à son égard.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché ayant repris confiance, la Banque Nationale remonte à 22 7/8 acheteurs l'Ancienne Emission et à 22 5/8 vendeurs la Nouvelle. L'Agricole hausse également à 10 1/2 vendeurs, les Marchés à 24 acheteurs, la Sals à Soda à 26/6 acheteurs, les Eaux du Canal à 80, la Delta Light à 15 8/16 et la Ramieh Railway à 87/16 vendeurs.

Près de 2,000 Agricoles ont été échangées entre 10 3/16 et 10 1/2 et 5,000 Sals à Soda entre 26/6 et 26/9. En clôture cette dernière valeur est retombée à 26/6 acheteurs.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME  
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

## ARRIVAGES

28 octobre  
Cardiff, 16 j., Yearby, cap. Goldworthy, ton. 1068, à Barker & Co.  
29 octobre  
Liverpool et Malte; 8 j., 1/2, vap. ang. City of Venice, cap. Wilkie, ton. 2249, à Tanqueray.  
Hudikwall et Malte; 8 j., 1/2, vap. norv. Sildra, cap. Christiansen, ton. 2,097, à Barker & Son.

## DEPARTS

27 octobre  
Malte à Hambourg; vap. al. Pyrgos, cap. Boyce.  
28 octobre  
Candie; vap. hell. Athènes, cap. Ostramatos.  
Port Said et Odessa; vap. russe Bessia, capitaine Dubovitch.  
Marseille; vap. franc. Portugal, cap. Riquier.  
Hull; vap. ang. Castello, cap. Gresham.  
Constantinople; vap. ang. Briardale, cap. Gieghorn, sur lest.  
Eupatori; vap. dan. Barmatia, capitaine Pederson, sur lest.

## Municipalité d'Alexandrie

## AVIS

Dans l'intérêt de l'hygiène publique et vu que dernièrement 8 cas de rage parmi des chiens et un cas de rage sur un cheval se sont produits, Messieurs les propriétaires de chiens, chats et autres animaux susceptibles de rage sont priés de vouloir bien, au cas où des symptômes suspects se produiraient chez leurs animaux en avoir immédiatement le vétérinaire municipal (Téléphone No. 841).

Alexandrie, le 26 Octobre 1904.

L'Administrateur,  
(Signé) W.P. CHATAWAY.

## LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, October 21.

SUGAR.—The market has ruled dull throughout, and only small transactions have taken place at generally lower prices. Beetroot closes with sellers of October at 11 1/4, November 11 1/4, December 11 1/4, Jan-March 11 3/4, May 11 3/4, August 11 3/4, September 11 3/4, Oct-Dec. (1905) 10 3/4, and Nov-Dec. 10 3/4, f.o.b. Hamburg.

Cane sugar is quiet, with small sales passing at full rates.

The Stocks in America were as follow:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
United States .....	161,000	161,000	164,000
Cuba .....	9,000	148,000	118,000
	160,000	309,000	282,000

	Oct. 12—	Oct. 19—	Oct. 26—
United States .....	166,000	162,000	164,000
Cuba .....	8,000	140,000	109,000
	164,000	302,000	273,000

	Oct. 19—	Oct. 26—	Oct. 29—
United States .....	162,000	169,000	174,000
Cuba .....	6,000	138,000	108,000
	156,000	307,000	282,000

Estimated Visible Supply of the world, Oct. 19—1904. 1903. 1902.

Tons..... 1,009,000 1,490,000 1,518,000

The total quantity afloat is 218,000 tons, against 211,000 tons last year.

The Cuban receipts for the week were nil tons, against 1000 tons last year.

BEETROOT.—The speculative market opened with a quiet tone and, after small transactions at 1/4 to 1/4 decline, closed steady. November sold at 11 1/4 to 11 1/4 and value, December 11 1/4 and value, May 11 1/4 to 11 1/4 and value, August 11 1/4 to 11 1/4 and value, f.o.b. Hamburg.

HOME REFINED.—The market is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Stoved Goods: A steady business has been done at the following quotations: Tons of No. 1 21s, No. 2 20s 4 1/2, Crushed No. 1 19s 6d, No. 2 18s 6d, Finest Cane No. 1 21s 6d, Crushed No. 1 19s 6d, and finest long 20s 4 1/2, f.o.b. Hamburg.

## Marché de Minet-el-Bassal

29 octobre 1904. (11h.55 a.m.)

Oignons. — Clôture du marché du 28 octobre: Même situation. La semaine clôture: Calme, prix soutenus.

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 12 7/8 soit 1/8 de tal. de hausse	12 7/8	13 1/8	14 1/8
Fully Fair, " " " "	13 1/8	14 1/8	15 1/8
Good Fair, " " " "	14 1/8	15 1/8	16 1/8
Fully Good, " " " "	15 1/8	16 1/8	17 1/8
Fair, " " " "	16 1/8	17 1/8	18 1/8
Good, " " " "	17 1/8	18 1/8	19 1/8

2me qualité et 1re qualité: Rien.  
Extra, tal. 18 soit même cours

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 17 1/8 soit même prix	17 1/8	18 1/8	19 1/8
Fully Fair, " " " "	18 1/8	19 1/8	20 1/8
Good Fair, " " " "	19 1/8	20 1/8	21 1/8
Fully Good, " " " "	20 1/8	21 1/8	22 1/8

Ensemble du marché de ce jour, est: Irrégulier  
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par env. 87847  
contre même jour l'année précédente env. 44071

Graines de coton. — A la demande

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

CHABONN  
Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 69,000.

DOMAINE DE L'ETAT  
(AGENCE D'ALEXANDRIE)  
Graines de coton — Arabes 170 prov. Sakha

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

SECTION DES GRAINES ET ORBES  
FAIR FAIRCO-STRATON: DISPONIBLES TONNES

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

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du samedi 29 octobre 1904

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Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

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Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
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Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
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Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

ARRIVAGES  
du samedi 29 octobre 1904

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

Graines de coton.—En hausse  
Fèves.—Même tenue

## CLOSING REPORTS

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

Graines de coton.—En hausse  
Fèves.—Même tenue

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Fèves.—Même tenue

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Graines de coton.—En hausse  
Fèves.—Même tenue

## Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Le Comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a décidé, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	FAIR	GOOD FAIR	GOOD
Fair, tal. 10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fully Fair, " " " "	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Good Fair, " " " "	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4
Fully Good, " " " "	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4

Graines de coton.—En hausse  
Fèves.—Même tenue

Graines de coton.—En hausse  
Fèves.—Même tenue

Graines de coton.—En hausse  
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Graines de coton.—En hausse  
Fèves.—Même tenue</



## SUDAN IRRIGATION.

By Sir Hanbury Brown, K.C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt, and formerly in Upper Egypt.

(Continued.)

Unfortunately, this project of a Lake Tana reservoir is, for the present, shelved, and reluctantly abandoned by Sir W. Garstin with the following remarks:—

"There can be no two opinions as to the suitability of Lake Tana as a storage reservoir for the Blue Nile. The river, after it leaves the lake, has a heavy fall, and, for a great portion of its course, a rocky bed. The loss of water would be comparatively small, and with a system of weirs constructed in the river bed between Rosaires and Khartoum, with canals taking off above them on either side, the summer irrigation, both of the Ghezireh and of the eastern provinces, could be easily and simply effected. Unfortunately, owing to its situation, the political difficulties appear to be so great that the chance of any such work being carried out must be relegated to a very distant future, if not abandoned altogether. Doubtless, at some future period in the world's history, these difficulties will disappear, and advantage will be taken of the obvious suitability of this lake as a great natural reservoir."

All will agree with Sir William in regretting that "the time is not yet."

So it appears there is no present prospect of the Sudan alongside the Blue Nile getting summer water from the river. How, then, is it to be developed? The logic of the situation decides this, and Sir W. Garstin accepts the situation. He recommends the introduction of flood and winter irrigation for the cultivation of cereals, and quotes from a former report of his the following passage expressive of his views, which, in my opinion, are absolutely sound:—"The true agricultural future of the tract adjoining the Blue Nile does not, however, lie in the direction of summer irrigation, but rather in the development of those crops which can be ripened during the winter months. The soil of the Ghezireh and of a large portion of the lands lying to the east of the river much resembles that of those parts of India which produce the finest wheat. The climate of the two countries is very similar. But in the Sudan one important agent is wanting, viz., a winter rainfall. Without this, winter crops cannot be raised, except in comparatively small areas adjacent to the river. Canal or basin irrigation must then be supplied as a substitute for the absence of rain in winter. Were this provided the province of Sennar and the southern portion of the province of Khartoum might become one of the finest wheat-producing areas in the world."

The winter discharge of the Blue Nile falls by the end of January or February to 200 cubic metres a second; or to about 17,000,000 cubic metres a day. Sir W. Garstin reckons that "such a discharge would be sufficient for the irrigation of 800,000 acres of winter crop at the least." Considering that 17 million cubic metres a day is the discharge at the end of the winter waterings in February, and that the discharge is some 43 millions a day in December, and some 30 millions a day in January, I think it would be safe to reckon the winter discharge of the Blue Nile sufficient for one million acres. No attempt is made by Sir W. Garstin to calculate what use could be made of the flood in filling basins and raising crops by inundation of the land during flood, as is done in Upper Egypt without any winter waterings. I imagine that another million acres might be so treated.

To distribute the winter water, Sir W. Garstin recommends barrages, similar to the Delta Barrage, with the usual distributing canals and works on both banks of the river. He writes:—"As a commencement it would seem to be advisable to begin with the irrigation of the northern portion of the Ghezireh, and of those tracts on the eastern bank lying to the north of Wad Medani. Here the country is open, and comparatively free from bush and forest. Moreover, from its vicinity to Khartoum and the railway, it would appear to be more likely to lend itself to improvement than do the remoter areas to the south. This barrage would most probably be constructed somewhere downstream of the point where the Rahad River joins the Blue Nile, so that the east bank could be carried down to the North without having to cross any stream of importance. Should it be found necessary in the future to extend irrigation to the southern tracts, one or more barrages further up the river would have to be constructed; but it does not seem likely that any large development of irrigation in the country south of Sennar will be required for many a year to come."

(To be continued.)

## EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

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## Our London Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 21.

This is Trafalgar Day, and it is very right that we should keep it in a spirit of profound thankfulness for a "crowning mercy," without which there would, in all human probability, have been no British Empire at the present day. But it is also, very necessary that we should manifest no unseemly exultation over our gallant enemies, French and Spanish, against whom the fortune of war went on that day, and we are convinced that neither in France nor in Spain will the sentiment of the nation in this matter be misunderstood. Likewise, we shall do well to keep the memory of that great day in a spirit of humility. Are we quite sure that we are facing the problems of national defence and accepting the duties, as well as the privileges, of Empire in the same spirit as our forefathers of Nelson's time? How do we know that we may not soon find ourselves, like them, with our back to the wall, and with a powerful combination arrayed against us? There is steady, stealthy preparation going on—we all know where—to dispute our command of the sea. Will the challenge, if it comes, find us fit to meet it? That is the question that every Briton should ask himself on this Trafalgar Day.

The general impression left by the fighting in the Far East is of a tedious succession of gigantic massacres, resulting in no great decision, and turning round no great issue. Our mind goes back to the prophecies of M. Jean de Bloch, who foretold that war would end in this kind of colossal stalemate. He seems to have argued wisely.

The latest instalment of the story of the Lhasa Treaty is certainly very disagreeable reading—all the more disagreeable because it is calculated to create an impression that Colonel Younghusband's Mission was really the fiasco which some of the Opposition newspapers are mischievously picturing. The India Office would have acted more wisely had it taken the public into its confidence from the moment that the first serious hitch occurred, instead of pretending that there were no hitches at all, and that the ratification of the treaty by China was a mere formality, the carrying out of which was assured.

The Prime Minister has informed the country, through his letter addressed to the Belfast Conservative Association, that the redistribution of seats is engaging the most earnest attention of the Government. I am glad to hear it, and should be glad, as soon as conveniently may be, to hear a little more. I should like to be assured that His Majesty's Ministers regard the question as urgent, and that they are prepared to deal with it at once. There is nothing upon which Unionists are more thoroughly agreed; and after the promises they have received they are justified in expecting that there will be no further delay. It is too late to point out once again the flagrant anomalies of the existing system, under which a few electors in some obscure Welsh or Irish constituency wield the same power in the House of Commons as is exercised by a great and intelligent English county or borough.

I am glad to see that no countenance was given by Mr. Long at his conference with the Poor Law Guardians last week, to the notion that we are on the eve of unusual distress in London. Nor is he disposed to rush into hasty legislation, though he desires to deal with normal as well as with abnormal pauperism. Legislation may be necessary, but it is so easy to do harm—in that way that it is better to postpone it until competent authorities have settled the lines on which it is to proceed than to rush incontinently into the making of new laws.

After a protracted period of depression, things in the Stock Exchange really look as if the tide was on the turn. In the course of the last few weeks there has been a remarkable revival of business, and if the upward movement continues there will be something in the nature of a boom—that boom which everyone expected to arrive at the close of the Boer war, but which has been so long deferred that it had dwindled to a very faint speck in the visionary horizon.

Owing to the commercial depression and the severe competition now existing in the hotel business, the Hotel Cecil has to report a considerable decrease in profits for the year to August. The receipts amounted to £182,613, a decrease of £43,759, and the trading profit, after charging the expenditure on the several repairs and renewals of £10,120, is £32,486, as compared with £58,153.

In order to provide for future extensions of the British Museum and also, gradually to minimise the danger from fire, the Government, about ten years ago, bought a lot of houses from the Duke of Bedford for £200,000. The first of the extensions since the purchase is now about to be made; and consequently a large number of houses in Montague-place, at the back of the Museum, have just been

demolished. The plans for the new building have been prepared, and show an elevation something on the lines of the front of the Museum. To this, wings will be added later on. When, finally, the houses at the sides are pulled down, and the ground occupied by the farther extensions, the British Museum will be one of the largest and finest buildings in the world.

It would be a great pity if the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, held annually for sixty-five years, with one exception, were to become a thing of the past. That its continued existence, however, is seriously threatened is made clear by a letter issued by the president, Lord Middleton, in which the holding of next year's show is made contingent on the raising of a fund of £10,000. The heavy losses on recent shows have brought about a financial crisis in the society's affairs, and a guarantee fund has thus become a matter of absolute necessity.

Dermatitis, the disease which results from experimenting with the X-rays, has attacked Dr. Hall Edwards, of Birmingham, a leading authority on Röntgen's discovery. His hands are fearfully disfigured, being almost covered with a kind of wart. The nails are black and skin coarse and dry. There is, it seems, no specific remedy for the disease, the only thing to be done being to refrain from operating.

Sir Oliver Lodge has expressed the opinion that the X-rays themselves were not responsible for the sores, but something which accompanies them, and which can be screened off by suitable appliances, whereas no screen will completely obstruct the rays. The danger does not affect the patients to the same degree, though some unfortunate results have in the past been produced upon patients also. With suitable precautions dermatitis may be avoided.

Mr. Edison, the inventor, whose assistant recently died from the effects of X-ray burns, is himself suffering terribly from the same cause. "I never expect to recover," he said in an interview. "Sometimes the pains across my stomach are almost unendurable. Huge knots form. No medicine will dissipate, no treatment seems to allay the awful suffering. I simply have to wear the pains away."

One cannot help feeling very sorry for the lady's maid who applied to Mr. Rose at the West London court a few days ago. Suffering from an eruption on her face, she had feared she might lose her situation, and, accordingly, applied to a woman "beauty doctor," who promised to restore her looks in ten days for £20. Instead of which, the face became worse, and the lady's maid's cheeks and chin were badly burnt. Unfortunately, Mr. Rose could hold out no hope to her of recovering the £20.

As so often happens with a man who has all his life been engaged in active work, Mr. Charles Morton's retirement has been speedily followed by his death. To all Londoners Mr. Morton was a familiar figure, and the amount of amusement and novelty which in the course of his long career he provided for the frequenter of the music-halls is almost incalculable. No man was more keen to light on something fresh and attractive, and he may fairly be said to have placed himself at the head of that remarkable movement which "rescued" the music-hall from the blatant vulgarities of fifty years ago. Indeed, he has been called, with truth, the "Father of the Music Halls," for he opened the Canterbury in 1850, and the Oxford in 1861.

Sporting boudoirs are ringing with the story of a "bridge" mishap in which a lady of society has actually made herself liable for £7,000. Her successful competitors are two ladies of title. She played off one "bridge" against her losses to the other, and fell before both. The poor husband cannot afford such a terrible call upon his resources, but it is a debt of honour, which, if unpaid, means social ruin to both the player and her lord.

A practical turn was given by the Vegetarians, who lately met in Congress at Manchester, to their discussion by raising the question whether the reluctance of men to marry can be overcome by the adoption of a vegetarian diet.

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COMPLETE CLUTCH GEARING AND HAULING PLANT.  
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CLOSE OF THE BOOKS FOR 1904.

The Company's Books close for the current year on the 15th NOVEMBER. All WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the BONUS for the year. The next distribution of bonus will be made at 15th November 1905.

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

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**A. V. THOMSON,**  
Secretary for Egypt.

## SPORT AND PLAY.

## CRICKET.

## MARRIED v. SINGLE.

Played on the K.S.C. ground, Cairo. The "Single" XI won the toss and made a very good start 68 going up before the first wicket fell. After this came rather a collapse, 4 good wickets being down at 91, but some free hitting by Blencowe and several small scores by the last few batsmen brought the total up to 302. Walker played the highest innings, scoring 48 in an hour. The Married XI. began even better, and with the first wicket down at 110 they looked to have a very good chance of winning. Capt. Stack's innings of 87 was the best in the match, and as long as he was in bowling looked very easy. With Capt. Stack and W.D. out, some good bowling by Morant and Burrows Stuart completely changed the aspect of the game and the Married XI. had to fight hard in a falling fight to save the game, which they just succeeded in doing. Score:—

## "SINGLE."

Mr. C.H. Walker, c. Maj. Blunt, b. Sharman.	48
Capt. Potter, l.b.w. b. Sharman.	29
Mr. A.A. Tod, s. and b. Scott-Dalglish.	1
Capt. G. O. Biggs, b. Scott-Dalglish.	1
Mr. E.P. Blencowe, c. Blunt, b. Scott-Dalglish.	41
Mr. H. W. Boys, b. Sharman.	18
„ C.A.G. Mackintosh, c. Blunt, b. S. Dalglish.	30
Capt. Wise, b. Blunt.	38
Mr. F.P. Graves, not out.	11
Capt. Morant, b. Blunt.	12
Mr. G.S. Burnett Stuart, b. Blunt.	0
Extras.	8
Total.	302

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Major Blunt	6	—	81	—
Mr. Mason	8	1	47	—
Mr. Sharman	6	—	57	5
Mr. Scott-Dalglish	10	2	88	4
Capt. Stack	11	5	21	—
Mr. Blunt	8	1	26	8

## "MARRIED."

Mr. A. H. Sharman, b. Morant.	3
Capt. L. O. Stack, c. Biggs, b. B. Stuart.	57
Mr. K. V. Wild, b. B. Stuart.	44
Rev. J. C. Anderson, c. Walker, b. B. Stuart.	41
Mr. P. Mason, run out.	21
Mr. G. Scott-Dalglish, b. Morant.	3
Mr. F. Blunt, b. Morant.	0
Capt. McDermid, c. Mackintosh, b. Morant.	0
Mr. A. Frank, c. Blencowe, b. B. Stuart.	0
Mr. W. Dodgson, not out.	7
Col. Blunt, not out.	0
Extras.	31
Total.	157

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Capt. Morant	11	—	51	4
Mr. Tod	7	1	18	—
Mr. Walker	7	1	31	—
Mr. Burnett-Stuart	7	—	35	4
Mr. Graves	4	1	15	—

## PIGEON SHOOTING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The championship of the Pigeon Shooting Club will be fired off to-morrow at Round Point, beginning at 9.30 a.m. and to be continued at 2 p.m. The prizes are as follows:—1st, gold medal; 2nd, silver medal, 3rd, bronze medal.

## RACIN.

The clerk of the A.S.C. course requests us to state that the course will be open for galloping to-morrow (Sunday) morning from 7 to 9 a.m.



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## Calendar of Coming Events.

## ALEXANDRIA:

October.	
Sat. 20	A. S. C. Grounds. Skye Meeting, 8 p.m. Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. San Stefano Casino. Chrysanthemum Show, 3 to 6 p.m. Abbas Helmy Theatre. Italian opera company in Aida, 9 p.m. Alhambra Theatre. French comedy company in Les Portes de Poise, 9 p.m. Place des Consuls. Masselin's Menagerie, 9 p.m.
Sun. 30	Round Point. Pigeon Shooting Championship Competition, 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. San Stefano Casino. Chrysanthemum Show, 3 to 6 p.m. Abbas Helmy Theatre. Lucia di Lammermoor, 4.30 p.m. Aida, 9 p.m. Alhambra. Blanchette, 4.30 p.m. Feu sacré, 9 p.m.

November.	
Tue. 1	Alderson's Garden, Bulkeley. Canon and Mrs. A. Ward "at home" to meet Rt. Rev. Bishop Morley, D. D. 4.30 p.m. General Meeting of St. Andrew's Football Club at 9 p.m. in Café Zanol.
Fri. 4	Alderson's Garden. Variety Entertainment, 4 p.m. Zisania Theatre. Debut of Coquette Aimé.

## CAIRO.

October.	
Sat. 20	K. H. S. Chrysanthemum Show. Rababieh Theatre. Italian Opera Company, 9.15 p.m. Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment, 9.30 p.m. Troadero. Variety Entertainment, 9.30 p.m.
Sun. 30	K. H. S. Chrysanthemum Show.
November.	
Sat. 5	Meeting of the Khedivial Society of Medicine. Communications received by the Secretary till Oct. 29.
Thurs. 10	Khedivial Opera House Debut of Coquette Aimé.
Fri. 16	K. S. C. Skye Meeting.
Sat. 19	Khedivial Opera House. Debut of M. Silvain.

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## NOTICE.

The Editor of the Egyptian Gazette will be pleased to receive communications dealing with matters of local interest, for publication. Notes of events occurring in the Provinces are especially welcome.

All communications should be sent to The Editor, and be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor will not undertake to return any contribution unaccompanied by a stamped and directed envelope.

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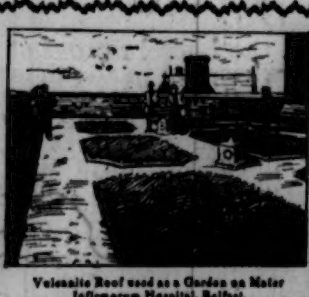
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